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2002**

**Danielle Bruno  
Editor**

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



# NOXIOUS NEWS

**This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also on-line at [www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm](http://www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm).**



## UpFront With Howard Lyman

**USFS Noxious Weed Coordinator, Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness**

I am pleased to introduce myself as a new member of Idaho's noxious weed management team. I am grateful to be back in the Gem State and to have the opportunity to work with many of you in the war against weeds. We shall prevail! Idaho will remain a gem!

I began my Forest Service career in 1976 on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in eastern Oregon, working in rangeland management with some minor involvement with noxious weeds. My family and I moved to Island Park, Idaho, in 1984, where I again worked in rangeland management and first obtained an Idaho Pesticide License. After working in Arizona for four years, we returned to eastern Oregon in 1991. My position on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest was Zone Range and Noxious Weed Program Manager located in Enterprise.

My duties in Enterprise were both interesting and challenging. The area encompassed 1.3 million acres of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, involving three Ranger Districts. The rangeland management program was the largest of its kind in Oregon and Washington. The management of noxious weeds within this area was also a critical part of the duties.

This portion of eastern Oregon is incredibly diverse, ranging from the 10,000 foot Eagle Cap Wilderness to the 1,000 foot elevations of the Hells Canyon Wilderness. In between, the landscape is comprised of forested mountains and plateaus, steep canyons and open grasslands. Management of noxious weeds in this area was logistically challenging due to the rugged topography and limited access through the two large wilderness areas.

Wallowa County and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest consider management of noxious weeds one of their highest priorities. Coordination between partners is excellent. Despite impressive collaboration and integrated management efforts, the war wages on. Yellow starthistle, dalmatian toadflax and rush skeleton weed are persistent invaders into the rugged canyon country. Other noxious weeds being pursued include leafy spurge, spotted and diffuse knapweed, meadow hawkweed, Scotch thistle, purple loosestrife, and sulphur cinquefoil.

I was very proud of the efforts underway to coordinate management activities between the Forest Service, BLM, County and State agencies, private landowners, non-profit organizations and interested groups and individuals. I was involved in the Tri-state Weed Demonstration Area which is an energized group of weed champions, including weed warriors here in west central Idaho. A collaborative restoration effort is underway in areas burned by the 2000 fires.

In August of 2001, I was fortunate to have the opportunity to return to Idaho as the program coordinator of noxious weed management for the magnificent Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness (FC-RONR). In terms of mere distance, I did not travel far. My office now is located on the Salmon River Ranger District at Slate Creek, on the Nez Perce National Forest. From a higher vantage point, I can actually see Wallowa County, Oregon, just across the big ditch known as the Hells Canyon.

A tremendous amount of noxious weed work has already taken place in the FC-RONR. I am excited to continue the forward momentum of this program. As is the case in Wallowa County, collaboration within the FC-RONR is strong. Private land owners within the wilderness, volunteer organizations, interest groups, and other agency managers have come together to formulate strategies for integrated management activities. Hundreds of weed-infested acres have already been inventoried, treated and monitored in collaborative fashion. Coordinated planning will continue, as will integrated treatment.

I share the excitement with those in the program whom I have met. I look forward to introducing myself to those in the program I have not yet met. And I look forward to engaging those who are not yet part of the program, but who wish to be. Please stay tuned.



## Cost Share Update

*Brenda Waters*



Cost share applications flowed into our office on December 31<sup>st</sup>. We are rapidly working to organize and evaluate the applications. As we compile the information about the requests, we will share with you. After a quick glance, your 2001 CWMA End of Year Reports look terrific! Great job. We love the pictures. Hope you found this to be a rewarding exercise. You now have a concise and complete report that can be distributed to your local legislators and other VIPs including all of the members of the CWMA. It should make everyone proud of your accomplishments and cooperative efforts. We believe it is important for you to send copies around so that support continues for the funding that helps to make all of this great work possible. We are pleased to be able to include your CWMA report in our End of the Year Report for the state.

**If you have questions or need help with getting your records set up properly, please call me (208) 332-8667 or send me an email [bwaters@agri.state.id.us](mailto:bwaters@agri.state.id.us) and I will be happy to help.**

## Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee

*Brenda Waters*

New officers were elected for the IWCC at the December 20, 2001 meeting. Jim Oliveraz, USFS Region 1, is the current Chairman. A big thanks to Carl Crabtree, our retiring Chairman, for his leadership to the group, we appreciate all of your hard work and efforts.

The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign was kicked off on Jan. 15, 2002 when Governor Kempthorne signed the proclamation. Roger Batt, the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign Coordinator, has been extremely busy coordinating the details. IWCC has adopted a new motto and logo that will work to achieve recognition for our Weed Awareness Campaign. The motto for the Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign is "For the people of Idaho to understand the economic and environmental impacts of invasive weeds, and support the implementation of all aspects of integrated weed management."

Watch for an ad in the Idaho Fish & Game Sportsman Access Guide that features Eurasian watermilfoil education for the readers and future weed ads in all of the F&G Regulations. A library is being compiled to provide a list of resources including weed informational brochures, posters, literature, etc. Anyone that has information available to share with the rest of the state is being asked to send a copy to Roger Batt ([rbatt@micron.net](mailto:rbatt@micron.net)) and indicate the availability and cost of the publication. Once the library has been compiled, the committee plans to make the information available through a website.

## Update on Idaho's Noxious Weed Free Hay and Forage Program

*Brenda Waters*

Approximately 50 hay growers, County Commissioners, Weed Superintendents, and other concerned individuals participated in the meeting at Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) on Dec. 18, 2001. The objective was to discuss alternatives for the inspection and certification portion of the Noxious Weed Free Forage and Straw (NWFF&S) program. Time was well spent, discussions were fruitful, and progress was made towards improving the program for all participants.

First, the requirements for the success of the program were identified and it was agreed that maintaining standards is paramount. For the growers, the inspection and certification must be convenient, costs must be reasonable, and they must be able to recoup their costs and make a profit in order for them to participate in Idaho's NWFF&S program. Consumers must have easy access to the product; it must be a "reasonably" priced and quality product, and they must feel that purchasing certified product is the "right thing to do".

The changes for the 2002 NWFF&S Program are as follows: 1) There will be a "two agent" approach for the inspection and certification process; Counties can continue the program with Idaho Crop Improvement Association (ICIA) or Counties can provide their own inspectors that must successfully complete the appropriate training. 2) Cost for inspection and certification will remain at \$3 per acre whether ICIA or the County provides the inspection. 3) ICIA will provide the appropriate inspector training, post updates of certified growers on the website, and provide tag administration (for a fee). 4) ISDA will perform spot checks with both agents. 5) Continue discussions concerning the expansion of the NWFF&S requirement to Public Lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

# Mapping Update

*Danielle Bruno*



## Sending Mapping Data To ISDA

In order to meet the goal of ISDA to provide an accurate annual picture of weed distributions in Idaho, ISDA will request annual updates of weed location information from county noxious weed control entities, state and federal land management agencies, and other land owners.

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture mapping program uses the NAWMA with modifications as specified in the IWCC Inventory Mapping Standards. For complete documentation, please contact Danielle at 332-8529, [dbruno@agri.state.id.us](mailto:dbruno@agri.state.id.us).

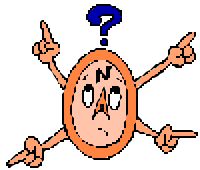
Data sent to the ISDA for incorporation into the statewide data layer should be in the following format:

**Non-GIS data:** The data should be in either .xls or .dbf format. Latitude, longitude, and datum for each location should be specified. Latitude and longitude should be in either degrees, minutes, seconds or decimal degrees. UTM coordinates with zone may be substituted for latitude and longitude. Include information on weed species, infestation size, date, percent cover, general ownership, county, state, and country.

**GIS data:** The data should be in either ESRI shapefile format or ESRI ArcInfo coverage format contained in .e00 files. Projections should be UTM zone 11, UTM zone 12, or IDTM. If other projections are used, complete FGDC metadata file must be included. Attribute information should include: weed species, infestation size, date, percent cover, general ownership, county, state, and country.

For more information, contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8529 or [dbruno@agri.state.id.us](mailto:dbruno@agri.state.id.us)

## Exporting Trimble GeoExplorer Data To ISDA



Once you have corrected all of your GPS files in Pathfinder Office and checked all locations for accuracy and attribute value correctness, you are ready to export the .COR files to shapefiles. Send the shapefiles to ISDA.

Utilities/Export

Input Files: Select all of the .COR files you want to convert into shapefiles

Output Folder: Note where the shapefiles will be created

Export Format: Select the format ArcView UTM NAD27. If it is not there, see the following:

### Pathfinder Office 2.80

Setting Up A Format:

Utilities/Export

Export Format Name: Sample ArcView

Shapefile

New

Name As: ArcView UTM NAD27

### Attributes (con't):

Generated Attributes:

All Feature Types = Receiver Type, Data

File Name

Point: Position

Line: Length (2D)

Area: Area (2D), Perimeter (3D)

### Coordinate System:

Datum = NAD27 Conus

Zone = 11 North For Counties

West of Longitude -114.

Zone = 12 North For Counties East of Longitude -114.

Special Zone = Lemhi, Custer, Blaine, Lincoln, Jerome, Cassia Counties.

Contact Danielle Bruno

### Data:

Type of Data to Export = Features – Positions and Attributes

Export all features

Do not check any Box

### Position Filter:

Filter GPS Positions By = 3D (4 or more SVs)

MAX PDOP = Any

DO NOT include uncorrected positions

Check Include non GPS positions

Altitude Measured From = MSL (Defined Geoid)

Altitude Units = Meters

Export Coordinates As = XY

### Output:

Output Files = Combine all files and output to an Auto\_generated subfolder

System File Format: DOS Files

### ArcView Shapefile:

Leave everything blank.

### Coordinate System:

Use Export Coordinate System:

System = UTM

### Units:

Use Export Units:

Distance Units: Meters

Area Units: Meters Squared

Velocity Units: Meters/Second

### Attributes:

Export Menu Attributes = Code Value 2

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## Is Your GeoExplorer 3 Calculating Position?

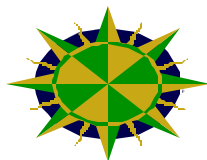
*Electronic Data Solutions*

Here are a few things to check if the GeoExplorer 3 mapping system is not calculating a position. First is to initialize the unit. Take the unit outside to an area with a fairly clear view of the sky. Once you have found a suitable area, power up the system. Let the GeoExplorer 3 operate uninterrupted for 15-30 minutes. Second, it is important to verify that enough GPS satellites are available for the GeoExplorer 3 mapping system to calculate a position. In order to calculate an accurate position, the system will need at minimum four GPS satellites available. You can check by simply powering up the GeoExplorer 3 system. The first screen that appears is the GPS satellite skyplot. This screen shows each satellite by SV (Space Vehicle) number and its relative location in the sky at your location. Another way to check for GPS satellite availability is to use the QuickPlan software that is included with the Trimble Pathfinder Office software. Documentation on using the QuickPlan software is found on the GeoExplorer 3 CD-ROM.

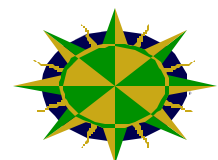
If the GeoExplorer 3 mapping system is tracking at least 4 satellites and still isn't calculating a position then the Critical Settings need to be checked. The Critical Settings include PDOP Mask, SNR Mask, Elevation Mask, and the Minimum Number of Satellites. If any of these Critical Settings have been set incorrectly it will likely prevent the GeoExplorer 3 mapping system from operating correctly or achieving the accuracy specified by the equipment manufacturer. It is fairly straightforward to manually check the Critical Settings in the GeoExplorer 3. Just turn on your GeoExplorer 3. Once the GPS satellite skyplot screen appears press the SYS button twice. A new screen showing a series of buttons will appear. Select the CONFIGURATIONS button and press ENTER on the GeoExplorer 3 keypad. Next use the arrow buttons on the GeoExplorer 3 to select the GPS button and press ENTER. The GPS PRECISION screen appears. Press the OPTION key from the GeoExplorer 3 keypad. Select the ADVANCED MODE from the popup menu and press the ENTER key on the GeoExplorer 3. The GPS PRECISION screen changes to show the current values for the Critical Settings. To adjust Critical Setting value higher or lower, simply use the arrow keys on the GeoExplorer 3 keypad to highlight the Critical Setting and then press ENTER. Use the arrow keys to adjust the Critical Setting to a higher or lower value and then press the ENTER key again. Then press the CLOSE button on the keypad. The new Critical Setting value has been set. I do not recommend changing the Critical Setting values higher or lower than the Trimble recommended values. Adjusting the Critical Setting values improperly could either render the GeoExplorer 3 system useless or could drastically reduce the accuracy of the calculated positions. The default setting for the PDOP Mask is 6. Do not set this value higher than six unless you wish to degrade the accuracy of the calculated positions. The default setting for the SNR Mask is 6. Do not set this value any lower than 4 unless you desire to degrade the system accuracy. The default setting for the Elevation Mask is 15. Reducing this number to less than 15 will likely prevent Differential Correction from operating properly. Do not reduce this number if you wish to differentially correct your data. The default setting for the Minimum Satellites is 4. Do not set this number lower than 4 or the GPS unit will not calculate a height as part of the calculated position.

If after having checked the Critical Settings and verified at least 4 satellites are available to the GeoExplorer 3 and the unit still won't calculate a position there are still a couple of options that are available to remedy the problem. Performing a warm-boot or cold-boot the GeoExplorer system will reset all of the settings and the system firmware will return to the same status as when the GeoExplorer 3 first shipped from Trimble Navigation. Either of these solutions will likely result in the loss of any data dictionaries and data files that are stored on the GeoExplorer 3. The steps to completing these procedures are available on the GeoExplorer 3 CD-ROM, however, please do not attempt these options without first consulting your Trimble representative. The Trimble representative will step you through the process of either warm-booting or cold-booting the GeoExplorer 3 system and then loading new system firmware. This can be a tricky procedure so it is best to contact the Trimble representative first. After performing any of these procedures you will need to transfer your data dictionary and any other data to your GeoExplorer 3 system again.

Performing these quick checks and troubleshooting procedures will keep the GeoExplorer 3 mapping system running well. Trimble representatives are readily available to assist with any problems that are not remedied by these simple procedures.



### More Trimble GeoExplorer 3



**Patches for Pathfinder Office 2.7 and 2.8**

<http://www.trimble.com/>, support and training, Pathfinder Office, downloads, select your version of Pathfinder Office. Download the patches you need. Once you have them on your system, double click on the .EXE to run the install. For version 2.80, I recommend coordinate system manager patch and main program patch.

# Recreational Water Users Are Empowered With Tools To Fight The Spread Of Aquatic Nuisance Species

*Originally published in Aquatic Nuisance Species Digest, Volume 4, No. 3, April 2001*

The Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force released Recreational Guidelines to Limit the Spread of Aquatic Nuisance Species this past June, during National Fishing and Boating Week. In conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the ANS Task Force cosponsored the first ever resource-oriented workshop held during the week's activities in Washington, DC. The ANS Task Force held the workshop to bring a variety of groups together to unveil the Recreational Guidelines and to gather input for the reauthorization of the National Invasive Species Act. Active workshop participants included representatives from federal and state resource agencies, the recreational fishing and boating industries, and various groups including seaplane pilots and waterfowl hunters. The workshop was very successful in attaining support for the guidelines. The Task Force will continue to promote these guidelines throughout the U.S. Please contact Joe Starinchak at 703-358-2018 if you would like more information about the Guidelines or the ANS Task Force's outreach activities.

## *Generic Guidelines*

Some guidelines are appropriate for any water-based recreational activity. The ones listed below apply to most recreational activities occurring in marine and inland waters. States and provinces may include other specific laws and guidelines.

### **Always Do the Following**

- Inspect equipment, looking for visible plants and animals and removing everything from equipment before traveling; Drain water from equipment before transporting;
- Clean equipment and working dogs when leaving infested waters and before going to other waters;
- Report questionable species and contact your local resource agency for identification assistance. ANS information is available from many sources; but specimens are needed to confirm sightings. Different locations have different rules regarding possession and transport. Always consult your resource agency for instructions.

### **Always Avoid the Following**

- Transporting animals and plants, specifically, mud, aquatic plants and animals from lakes, rivers, wetlands, and coastal areas;
- Releasing animals and plants, including all aquarium species, bait, pets or water garden plants. Do not release these into the wild without knowing that the organism is native to the water body.

## SCUBA Diving

SCUBA divers can unintentionally transport ANS between waters. Precautions should be taken to reduce the risk of carrying ANS, especially when diving in different waters on the same or repeated days. Many divers believe zebra mussels have benefited the sport by improving water visibility. But zebra mussels encrust underwater objects, which makes diving less enjoyable. Thus, the harm caused by ANS outweighs any benefit. Divers can reduce the impacts by following a few basic steps.

### *Guidelines*

- Check gear, clean organic matter/mud;
- Drain tank, regulator, buoyancy compensator (bc), boot, and other equipment;
- ANS can survive for a period of time on wet scuba gear. To prevent this:
  - Rinse and dry suit and equipment before diving in different waters;
  - Rinse inside of bc with hot or salt water;
  - Wash/rinse suit, equipment and inside of bc with hot (<40° C or 104°F) or salt (1/2 cup salt/gallon) water.

## Waterfowl Hunting

ANS can significantly damage wildlife habitat. Waterfowl hunters should be aware that it is possible to inadvertently spread ANS from a contaminated lake or wetland via boats, motors, trailers, and decoys. Waterfowlers should also assume that all aquatic plant fragments are potentially harmful and should not be moved between aquatic areas. Zebra mussels and their larvae can attach to aquatic plants. If plant fragments are moved, they can carry larvae to other waters. Hunters can prevent ANS impacts with these steps.

### *Guidelines Before the Hunting Season*

- Switch to bulb-shaped, or strap anchors on decoys to avoid aquatic plants;
- Clean boats, if moored in waters known to contain zebra mussels; Use these tips to remove or kill zebra mussels and other aquatic life that adhere to boat:
  - Remove visible zebra mussels;
  - Wash/rinse with hot water;
  - Spray with high-pressure water;
  - Dry for five days before entering new water body.



(Continued on page 6)

Guidelines After the Hunting Season

- Inspect waders/hip boots, remove plants, and rinse mud;
- Remove plants, animals, and mud that are attached to lines or anchors;
- Drain boats before going to new waters.

Between Hunting Trips

- Inspect/remove mud, aquatic plants, and animals from equipment and hunting dogs;
- Follow the boater guidelines.

Bait Harvesting

These guidelines apply to non-commercial bait harvesting. ANS can lodge in nets and other equipment and can be unintentionally transported into other waters. Some species can survive up to two weeks out of water and remain viable when dislodged into another water body. Non-target ANS such as ruffe and round goby, and plant fragments, such as hydrilla or Eurasian water milfoil, can be harvested with baitfish. If moved, they can negatively impact fish populations in other waters. Use these measures to reduce ANS impacts.

Guidelines

- Inspect for and remove non-target species;
- Dispose of excess live bait on land before leaving the water. Never release or transport bait or aquatic plants between waters;
- Clean boats, trailers, and equipment on shore before leaving the access point;
- Hand clean and dry nets before re-use;
- Drain water from boats and equipment before leaving any water body access;
- Never use water known to contain ANS to transport live bait. In many states and provinces, it is illegal to obtain bait from these waters. Before harvesting, check with your local resource agency about any regulations;
- In areas known to harbor ANS where bait harvest is legal, do not use the same equipment in other water. Some ANS can survive out of water for two weeks. By thoroughly drying equipment, this risk can be reduced;
- Rinse and dry equipment, boats, and trailers for five days. Before re-use, roll out, hand clean, and dry nets for ten days;
- The following formulas can be used to clean hard-to-treat equipment. Use 100% vinegar dip for 20 minutes to kill zebra mussels and other ANS. Chemical treatment with a 1% solution of table salt for 24 hours can replace the vinegar dip.

Angling

ANS can cause significant changes in aquatic ecosystems. Fish populations (prey and game fish) can be harmed by ANS such as sea lampreys, Asian swamp eels, Asian carps, and zebra mussels. Some invasive plants can limit fishing. Prevent the ANS expansion with these steps.

Guidelines

- Dispose of excess live bait on land. Never release into new waters;
- Wash/dry boat and equipment to kill ANS;
- Inspect for and dispose of all non-target species.

Boating

Recreational boaters can inadvertently transport ANS due to the high survivability of these organisms. Prevent spread by using these guidelines.

Guidelines

- Before leaving, inspect boat and equipment and remove all plants and animals;
- Drain water from motor, livewell, bilge, and transom wells on land;
- Wash and dry boat, trailer, downriggers, and other boating equipment to kill ANS not visible at the boat launch;
- Before traveling to other waters, do one of the following:
  - Rinse boat and equipment with hot (<40 °C or 104 °F) water and Spray with high-pressure water or dry for five days.

Personal Watercraft Use

Personal watercraft (PWC) have jet-drive systems requiring extra precautions to avoid ANS transport. A pump pulls water in an opening under the PWC, and an impeller forces water out, moving the PWC ahead. If moved to different waters, beware of ANS that have been lodged in the jet-drive. The impellers could catch a plant fragment that could result in an infestation of new waters. The jet drive holds extra water, which could harbor live zebra mussels and spread them to other waters. With these steps, you can ensure an ANS-free PWC. Guidelines in the Water

- Do not run PWC through aquatic plants;
- After loading onto trailer, run engine to blow out excess water and vegetation.

On the Trailer

- After trailering PWC, run engine to blow out excess water and vegetation;
- After shutting down, pull plants out of the steering nozzle. Inspect trailer and other equipment for aquatic plant fragments, and remove them before leaving the access area.

After Trailering and Before Re-use

- Wash and dry PWC to kill/remove ANS not visible at the boat launch;
- Disinfect before entering new waters by:
  - Rinsing PWC, other equipment with hot (<40 °C or 104°F) water;
  - Spraying with high-pressure water and drying for five days.



(Continued From Page 5)



## Cooperative Work Projects A Must For CWMA's

*Rick VanBebber*



Cooperative work projects provide the opportunity for CWMA partners and communities to share their resources, build community bonds, and complete larger noxious weed control projects. For your consideration here are some projects completed by CWMA's in 2001.

One CWMA correlated the spread of Spotted knapweed with a particular state highway. Partners were asked to bring equipment and personnel, the county provided herbicides, the CWMA provided lunch and a local business provided free pressure washing of equipment. Nearly 40 participants, equipped with ATV and truck mounted sprayers inspected and treated an eighty mile stretch of the highway corridor in one day.

Another CWMA hosted "Bag of Woad Days" where local students were paid for every pound of Dyers Woad they pulled, bagged, and delivered to the County Weed Supervisor. A \$5,000 grant provided by ISDA supported this community effort. Tons of bagged Dyers Woad were delivered by anxious students. Curious landowners, noticing the activity, asked and were taught about the noxious nature of Dyers Woad. Hundreds of students in several small communities, along with the landowners they served, received not only money but a keen understanding of community responsibilities in noxious weed control.

A ten acre patch of Yellowstar thistle was the focus for another CWMA. Partners gathered together for a second time to treat this new invasion which was identified as a top CWMA priority. Lunch was provided by an interested business and a sense of togetherness and accomplishment was shared by participants.

In another community Medussahead was the targeted culprit. Partners and landowners shared equipment, labor and expertise to treat this new invader. Again, noxious weeds were treated but the real benefit was strengthened bonds of friendship as a common goal was met.

Recently, a small rural town with limited funding, asked a CWMA for help. The community had a noxious weed problem along municipal streets as well as on private lots. The mayor wanted to initiate a control program but understood the need for the city to clean up their own act before asking citizens to do the same. The CWMA decided to sponsor a community work day where partners and citizens alike would come together to pull and spray weeds. The mayor agreed to set aside future funding to build a sustainable community weed control program. All the community needed was someone to help develop a plan and the support to initiate their program. This type of community workday is an excellent idea for all communities and CWMA's.

How about building a community pesticide storage facility? Why not combine your funding and hire a full-time Weed Supervisor? Consider establishing a community wash station facility for pressure washing fire trucks, road graders, ATV's, farm equipment, etc.? There are many examples of communities coming together and collectively accomplishing something that no individual entity could do alone. Enjoy the fruits of pulling together by having your own community project.

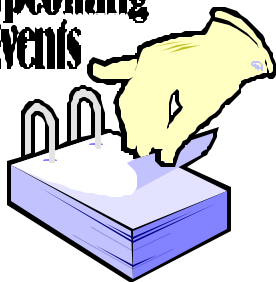
## Publications Update

Comprehensive Yellow Starthistle Video Available "Yellow Starthistle, Managing an Invasive Alien Species" is a video that captures the history, spread, biology, the problem and available control methods. The video is broken into 3 parts: Part 1- Background and Biology, Part 2- Control Methods, and Part 3- Yellow Starthistle and beyond. There are 2 versions of the video, a short 26 minute version and a long 50 minute version. The video is available for \$23 including sales tax and shipping. To order, contact Leif Joslyn at leif@xenob.com, (503) 524-3031 at Xenobiota Xposures, 62 Stratford Rd., Kensington, CA 94707

The Aquatic Plant Identification Manual for Washington Freshwater Plants is now available for purchase at [www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0110032.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0110032.html). The cost is \$27.50.



## Upcoming Events



Feb 5-7	IWCA Annual Noxious Weed Meeting; Nampa, ID Rick Waitley, (208) 888-0988
Feb. 20	Deadline for Registration, Noxious Weed Management Short Course; Loveland, CO Session 1: April 23-26 Session 2: April 28-May 1 Celestine Duncan, (406) 433-1469 weeds1@ixi.net
Feb. 21 - 22	Utah Weed Control Association Annual Conference; Nephi, UT Steve Dewey, (435) 797-8856
Feb. 13-14	WSSA Invasive Plant Species Workshop; Reno, NV wssa@allenpress.com
Feb. 25 - March 1	National Weed Awareness Week
March 11-15	WSWS Annual Meeting; Salt Lake City, UT

## Stem-Mining Weevil Doing Well On Toadflax

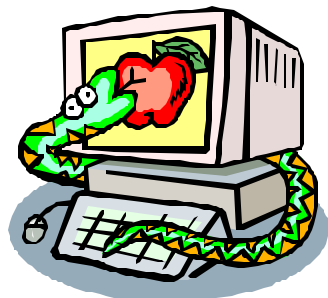
Dr. Dave Kazmer, University of Wyoming, [djkazmer@uwyo.edu](mailto:djkazmer@uwyo.edu)

Originally published in *Wyo-Bio*, Vol. 4, #4

Given the very optimistic reports from cooperators in British Columbia regarding the impacts of a stem-mining weevil, *Mecinus janthinus*, on Dalmatian toadflax, it is encouraging to report that all of our initial releases of this insect in Wyoming are doing well. We have had two straight years of successful overwintering near Cheyenne and successful overwintering in five other sites in southeastern Wyoming from releases made in 2000. Successful overwintering has also been reported from the Southfork area along the Shoshoni River in Park County. What's more, populations of this insect appear to increase fairly rapidly. Based on a release of just 60 insects near Cheyenne, we captured more than 300 individuals one year later, a five-fold increase. Further, our cooperators in British Columbia, along with help from USDA-APHIS-PPQ, provided us with an additional 3400 adults in June 2001. These insects were released in Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and Park Counties. With luck, we may be able to start widespread redistribution of this very promising insect as early as next year.

## A Few Interesting Web Sites:

- <http://www.invasivespecies.gov/profiles/main.shtml> = weed species profiles
- <http://www.lightpollution.it/dmsp/> = The night sky in the world
- <http://www.geocommunicator.gov/> = Geocommunicator
- [http://www.nwrhc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/c\\_fcst](http://www.nwrhc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/c_fcst) = Northwest River Forecast Center
- <http://eosdatainfo.gsfc.nasa.gov/eosdata/terra/platform.html> = Information on NASA's Terra satellite and its MODIS sensor
- <http://greenbook.net/free.asp> = Greenbook, access pesticide labels
- <http://www.davidrumsey.com/> = view historic maps over the web



## Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

### Northern Idaho

Feb. 13 6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex  
 Feb. 20 4205 N. Boyer., Bonner Co. Fairgrounds  
 March 12 2200 Michigan St., UofI Coop. Ext.  
 March 13 1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building  
 March 26 701 College Ave., Bennewah Co. Courthouse  
 March 27 408 W. Haycraft Ave.  
 April 17 4205 N. Boyer., Bonner Co. Fairgrounds  
 April 25 522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse

### Eastern Idaho

Feb. 6 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension  
 Feb. 20 132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension  
 March 13 134 E. main Rm. 205, Madison Co. Adm.  
 March 27 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension  
 April 3 204 Main St. Salmon Public Library  
 April 10 132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension  
 April 17 Main St. Custer Co. Courthouse  
 April 24 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension

### South Central Idaho

Feb. 6 CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276  
 Feb. 20 McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds,  
 85 E. Baseline  
 March 6 McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds,  
 85 E. Baseline  
 March 13 CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276  
 March 27 CSI – Taylor Building, Room #276  
 April 3 CSI – Taylor Building, Room #277  
 April 10 Blaine County Courthouse  
 April 14 McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds,  
 85 E. Baseline

### Southeast Idaho

Feb. 13 561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office  
 Feb. 27 130 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office  
 March 13 30 N. 100 W. Oneida Co. Ext. Office  
 March 27 130 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office  
 April 3 53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office  
 April 17 130 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office  
 April 24 561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office

### Southwest Idaho

Feb. 14 Farm Bureau Office  
 Feb. 20 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
 Feb. 27 150 S. 4th E., Co. Ext. Office  
 March 6 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office  
 March 13 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
 March 20 16th S. 9th, Co. Ext. Office  
 March 27 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
 April 3 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office  
 April 10 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.  
 April 17 Farm Bureau Office  
 April 24 16th S. 9th, Co. Ext. Office

Bonniers Ferry  
 Sandpoint  
 Orofino  
 Lewiston  
 St. Maries  
 Coeur d'Alene  
 Sandpoint  
 Moscow

Idaho Falls  
 Blackfoot  
 Rexburg  
 Idaho Falls  
 Salmon  
 Blackfoot  
 Challis  
 Idaho Falls

Twin Falls

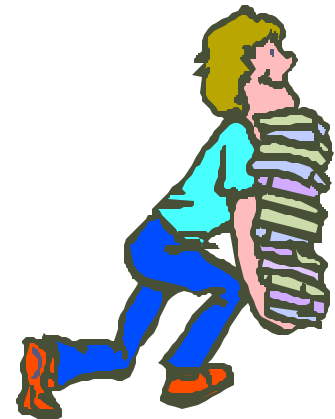
Rupert

Rupert  
 Twin Falls  
 Twin Falls  
 Twin Falls  
 Hailey

Rupert

Preston  
 Pocatello  
 Malad  
 Pocatello  
 Soda Springs  
 Pocatello  
 Preston

Grangeville  
 Boise  
 Mt. Home  
 Caldwell  
 Boise  
 Payette  
 Boise  
 Caldwell  
 Boise  
 Grangeville  
 Payette



## Other News



### Section 18 Plateau - Where are we?

Plateau's label has now been updated to include Pasture and Rangeland! See the new label at [www.vmanswers.com/ivpg/msds/msds.asp](http://www.vmanswers.com/ivpg/msds/msds.asp). Click on Plateau!

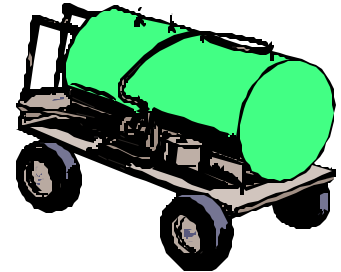
### Pesticide Disposal Program

The ISDA Pesticide Disposal Program is in its eighth year of operation. This year, the department tested dropping the pre-registration requirement for participants. The location, date, and times for collections were posted so all that participants needed to do was show up with the pesticides they wanted to dispose of at the listed sites at the designated times. This test was very successful this spring and may be adopted program wide. For more information, contact Rodney Awe at (208) 332-8615.



### Come Join The Fun!

National Noxious Weed Awareness Week III is February 25 – March 1, 2002. Perhaps your CWMA or County will jump on the bandwagon by holding an open house, releasing news article(s) in the local paper, or in some other manner reach the public and promote weed education and awareness during that week.



### CIPM Grant Program

The Center for Invasive Plant Management is pleased to announce its 2002 grant program at [www.weedcenter.org/grants/overview.html](http://www.weedcenter.org/grants/overview.html). Grants are available for Restoration Case Studies, Seed Money, Applied Science, Multidisciplinary Research Planning, Cooperative Weed Management Areas, and Citizen Involvement. Application deadline, in most cases, is March 5.

### CLEARANCE



### For Sale or Trade

*If you are interested in submitting an article for sale or trade in the next Noxious News, please contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8540 or [dbruno@agri.state.id.us](mailto:dbruno@agri.state.id.us).*

*ISDA does not guarantee condition of equipment or is at all involved in any transaction listed in the For Sale or Trade section of the Noxious News.*

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